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PERHAPS by this time Sim Coy realizes the situation.

MR. JOHN W. KERN would be one thousand dollars poorer now than he is had anyone taken his bet.

SENATOR VOORHEES is supposed to have fired off his speech in Washington last night. The force of the explosion was not felt here.

IT is gratifying to have the usual order of things reversed for once by reports from southern Indiana that peaches are still unin-Sured.

"GOOSE" EDEN shedding tears at the departure of his patron saint and political boss for Michigan City was a touching evidence of the uncertainty of human affairs.

THE Eighteenth ward will be represented for some time to come in the penitentiary instead of the Council. If the people of the ward had elected an honest man they would not be placed in their present predicament.

THE Sentinel is of the opinion that Sim Coy's permanent retirement from active participation in politics will be for the good of the Democratic party, but somehow it doesn't seem happy at his retirement to Michigan City. Some people are hard to please.

THE organization of no new political party is complete until a resolution denouncing both the old parties is adopted. Nevertheless the old parties go right on managing the business of the country, and holding each other level, just the same as if these eccentric little off-shoots had never existed.

IF the labor politicians did not meet once in a while, and tell their lugubrious tale about the poverty of farmers and working classes generally, and the hopelessness and distress which prevails among them, most laboring people would never find out how miserable and down-trodden they are. And so peculiar are these men that a great majority of them will, as likely as not, refuse to acknowledge their misery when it is pointed out to them.

THE ballot is very sacred in the South, so sacred that "a nigger" is not permitted to This is the testimony of a deputy -United States marshal who passed through here in charge of a prisoner for the Albany penitentiary. He said the planters first assure themselves that all their colored hands desire to vote the Democratic ticket and then plump in a straight ticket for each one. He was surprised to learn that colored men here were permitted to handle and deposit their own ballots. The Southern method of protecting the ballot would hardly be popular here.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD was nominated for the presidency by the Equal Rights party at Des Moines, on Tuesday, and some surprise is expressed at the failure of the Indiana Suffrage convention to indorse this action. The reason is plain. The Indiana Equal suffragists are broad and liberal, and not bound by the narrow limitations of sex in their political affiliations. It is understood that they do not regard Belva's prospect of carrying Indiana this year as good, and have, therefore, resolved to labor for the nomination and election of General Harrison. Any predilections individuals among them may have had for the Democratic candidate must have been crushed forever by the violent assault upon them by that party's organ. They can't vote this year, but they can do a "power" of talking, and if the Sentinel were blessed with even a small portion of wisdom it would refrain from antagonizing even less influential friends in the present critical condition of Democratic affairs.

EASTERN papers discussing the recent natural-gas accident at Buffalo are showing considerable ignorance of the subject. They seem to be actuated in part by prejudice against the new fuel and a desire to represent it as peculiarly and mysteriously dangerous. The latest contribution of misinformation on this subject that has fallen under our notice is that of the Insurance Times, which, in discussing the alleged danger of natural gas with reference to fires and insurance rates, instances the gas made out of crude petroleum. Such gas is heavier than air, and when it escapes by leakage or through an open burner it sinks to the lowest level and gradually fills a coom or cellar in which it may be confined. where a lighted match may ignite it and cause an explosion. "So the natural gas." says the Insurance Times, "possessing all these dangerous qualities [those of petrosity, town, factory or dwelling where it is used." The illustration and argument of the Insurance Times fail from a false premise. Natural gas, instead of being heavier than Illinois Legislature. The record shows that

air, is much lighter. Its specific gravity is as 600 to 1,000, or a little more than half as heavy as air. Natural gas is 90 per cent. hydrogen, which is the lightest of all gases. It follows that escaping natural gas, instead of sinking to the lowest level, rises rapidly and seeks an outlet that way. The further result is that if it escape in an open grate it goes up the chimney, and if in a furnace, range, or stove it passes off through the pipe if the draft is sufficiently open. The lightness of natural gas is a material point in its favor, and one in regard to which a paper like the Insurance Times should not have made such a blunder.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To-night the city School Board will discuss and probably decide for the year the question embodied in Mr. Greenstreet's resolution suspending the teaching of German in the public schools. The emergency is upon us and demands serious reflection. We wish to present in as clear and compact a form as possible the principal considerations affecting the proposed change:

First-In October, 1871, a resolution of the board provided that "instruction in German should be introduced in such schools as have an attendance of one hundred or more children who can speak German, provided the parents of the children shall petition therefor." Here, indisputably, was an addition to the common school course made expressly for pupils of German parentage inadequately instructed in English. The present system has wandered widely and most expensively from this plan.

Second-The Constitution of the State, adopted November, 1851, expressly excluded a graduated system of education, running from township schools to a State university. provided by the Constitution of 1816, in which foreign languages might have been properly and legally introduced. But when the change of 1851 substituted "a uniform system of common schools" for a general "graduated system of education" it obviously meant to confine the tuition of the public schools to elementary English tuition. German tuition is a violation of the present Con-

Third-German tuition is practically worthless. There are not a score of public school pupils who have taken the whole German course of study who do or can use it for any practical purpose in their business. Of 3,047 German pupils in the schools last year, but 130 followed up the study in the High-school. A large proportion of the lower-grade scholars did not, and never do, enter the High-school, but not a fourth of those who do reach the last grade follow up a study that they find useless or distasteful. Most of them drop out on the way through the lower grades.

Fourth-The German classes occupy twenty rooms in the various school-buildings, seating 622 scholars. The utterly useless German course thus excludes from the schools 622 pupils, who, but for its obstruction, could receive the common-school education the Constitution provides. The German is demonstrably a worthless and wasted study, and ruins the valuable English tuition of over 600

Fifth-Comparing the time applied uselessly to German with the whole time of a school year, and the proportionate cost of one with the whole cost of the other, we find the expense of German tuition near \$20,000 a year This is almost wholly a waste of public money, and that at a time when the city school tax is carried to its full limit, the fund under constant pressure, a debt loaded on it that costs \$15,000 a year in interest, and hundreds of children excluded from school, for nothing under heaven but to make this waste and expense by the teaching of German that benefits nobody, or, at the best, not more than four scholars in one hundred.

It is high time to put an end to this senseless and oppressive waste of school money, as St. Louis did. If anyone wants his children to know German, they can be taught it at home, as the Irish, and French, and Scandinavians make their children learn it, with little trouble to himself and no expense to other

MR. MELVILLE W. PULLER. Democratic papers are already growing nervous over the delay of the Senate in confirming the nomination of Mr. Fuller as Chief justice. and have started a sensational story to account for it. They say there is a scheme on foot among Republican Senators to "hang up" the nomination until after the Presidential election, and if a Republican President is elected, to reject it altogether. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the story has any foundation. Its reproduction gives the Sentinel a chance to denounce it as an 'indecent partisan scheme." but it would better have termed it a ridiculous partisan lie. There has been no undue delay in the confirmation of Mr. Fuller, and there is certainly no occasion for undue haste. Under the Constitution the responsibility of the appointment rests on the Senate as much as on the President, and it is the duty of that body to inform itself in the premises and act deliberately. A Republican Senate rejected one of President Grant's nominations for Chiefjustice, and delayed so long in confirming another that he withdrew it. Other nominations for the Supreme Bench have been very carefully scrutinized by the Senate, as they ought to be. In the matter of so important an appointment, and that for life, the Senate cannot afford to act on first impressions of popular hurrah. It should look very carefully into every part of a man's record and antecedents to ascertain if there be anything wrong. So great a lawyer as Caleb Cushing. nominated by President Grant for Chiefjustice, was rejected on account of a flaw in his war record. Neither the President nor the public remembered it when the nomination was first sent in, and it was only discovered after a thorough sifting of his record. Let Mr. Fuller's record be similarly sifted. If it is sound and clean the sifting can do him no harm, and if there be any flaw or error it had much better be discovered before his confir-

The two principal charges or suspicions against Mr. Fuller are that he was a copperhead during the war and was identified with some ugly schemes while a member of the

mation than afterwards.

he acted and voted with the Democratic majority in the Legislature of 1863, which was almost as notoriously disloyal as the Indiana Legislature of the same year. It also shows that he championed and engineered through the House a fraudulent railroad scheme, whose passage caused great excitement at the time. and which was vetoed by Governor Dick Yates. It was entitled an act to incoporate the Wabash Railroad Company, ostensibly to operate in the southern part of Illinois. Instead of that it provided for the construction of street railways through a large portion of Chicago and the surburban towns, and granted franchises of immense value. After the bill had passed the House it was substituted for another of a different title in the Senate, and was smuggled through that body by a trick. When its true character was discovered eleven Senators signed a written request to the Governor to veto it. He did so, and following is an extract from his veto message:

"Instead of the bill to incorporate a railway in the southern section of the State it provides for the construction of numerous horserailroad tracks through eighteen of the principal streets in the city of Chicago, across four of its most important bridges, and also for 'a railway or railways on any common highway or highways in either or all of the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake, Worth, West Chicago, Lyons, Jefferson and Cicero, in the county of Cook, is this State, and from time to time change, enlarge and extend the locations thereof.'

"It is an immense corporation, conferring exclusive privileges upon the incorporators and affecting most materially the post of Chicago, now and for a long time to come. The bill, it seems, had never been submitted to the City Council, or to the people of Chi-cago, and no opportunity afforded to the people of the city, or to the residents on the streets and highways to be affected by it, to examine its provisions. Indeed, it would seem that even the intention to apply for such a charter had been studiously kept from those most deeply interested, and no suffi-cient reason can be imagined for the employment of a false title to the bill, unless it was to conceal from those interested and the public the real provisions of the charter."

The bill was worked through the Legislature so quietly that the Chicago papers knew nothing about it. When its character was discovered they denounced it in unsparing terms. The Chicago Tribune, in printing the Governor's veto message, said:

"The veto message of Governor Yates, whereby the Wabash Gridiron horse-railroad scheme of huge proportions for the cursing of the city of Chicago and for the enriching of the conspirators who stole the bill through the Legislature is sent to its doom, appears in our columns this morning. The Governor's statement of reasons why he cannot permit the bill to become a law is forcible and conclusive, and we doubt not that every man n the city, excepted always the claimants of some direct or contingent interest in the success of the bill, will thank the Governor for his act. He has done well."

Other papers denounced it as the "Gridiron Railroad Swindle." A public meeting was held in one of the largest halls of that day in Chicago, which, after thanking Governor Yates for checkmating the schemes of the disloyal Democracy, passed the following:

"Resolved, That as a city Chicago owes Governor Yates a deep debt of gratitude for his noble and upright course in checking and putting beyond reach of corrupt legislation a project as outrageous as it was shameless, and lesigned to invade and override the municipal rights of our citizens, known as the Wabash horseshoe railway scheme."

The journal of the Illinois House of Representatives shows that Mr. Fuller engineered the bill through the House and voted for it at every stage. The Illinois State Journal of June 9, 1863, referring to the bill said: "Melville Fuller is trying to pass it in the House." This is the Melville Fuller whose name is now before the Senate for confirmation as Chief-justice. Under the circumstances we think the Senate can afford to go a little slow in the matter of confirmation and feel its way pretty carefully.

A SOUTHERN CLAIM.

A little claim which the State of Florida is now pushing shows how earnestly the South is for the old flag and an appropriation. The claim is for \$224,648, and it had its origin in the good old times when Jefferson Davis, of sainted Democratic memory. was Secretary of War. In December, 1855, a small band of Indians attacked a squad of United States troops, in Florida, killing and wounding several. Thereupon Davis, then Secretary of War, authorized the enlistment of five companies of volunteers, and from March 10, 1856, to May, 1858, there were always four companies of volunteer troops in the service of the government, besides the regular troops. Several additional companies of volunteers ware raised and tendered, and that eminent patriot, John B. Floyd, who succeeded Davis as Secretary of War, had them all mustered into the service of the United States, although they were not needed and rendered no service. In 1881. the State of Florida presented to Congress a claim for \$224,648 on account of the expenses and services of those volunteers. Congress might have pleaded a set-off on account of the trouble Florida helped to make between 1861 and 1865, but that being an unpleasant subject, was not mentioned. At this time, however, the government held \$132,000 of Florida bonds for the Indian trust fund, issued long before the war, and on which there was accumulated and unpaid interest since 1861. In a spirit of great liberality, the government proposed to recognize Florida's claim if she would take the bonds at their face value in part payment, the government to pay the remainder in cash. As the bonds amounted to \$132,000, the amount of the claim to have been paid in cash would have been about \$92,000. This proposition was declined, and since then Florida has been holding out for the entire amount of her claim, \$224,648. In any aspect of the case the claim has no basis of justice, but the refusal of Florida to accept her own bonds in part payment of the claim, with unpaid interest on the bonds since 1861, thrown in, is a fine illustration of Southern greed and gall. The Democratic members from Florida are making a determined effort to secure the passage of the claim, and will probably succeed in the House, though they may run against a snag in the Senate. When the late Confederacy gets control of both branches of Congress there will be a wonderful revival of Southern claims from away back.

EDITOR STONE, of the Chicago News, has retired from business because he has done his share of work and has money enough. This is a good example, but comparativaly few members of the profession will follow it. Most ed- other day upon President Patton, of Princeton

itors go on working, and working, and drawing their weekly salary right up to the verge of sternity, and never once find out that they have enough money whatever they may think about the work.

SHORTLY after the perpetration of the tallysheet forgeries the Journal, inspired by a spirit of prophesy, produced in its columns a portrait which was at once recognized as that of Mr. Simeon Coy, although the garments in which he was arrayed differed from his usual apparel in being striped horizontally. It was what might be called a spirit] photograph, Simeon never having worn that variety of stripes at that time. The circumstances connected with this distinguished Democrat's departure from the city have led to a call for a reproduction of this interesting work of art, but space being valuable the request cannot be complied with at this time. If, however, Mr. Coy will kindly furnish a photograph taken after he gets his new spring suit and in the position in which the spirit camera fixed him, the Journal will cheerfully publish the two, side by side, in full confidence that the similarity will firmly establish its artistic and prohetic powers.

WILL somebody kindly head off that item about the Pope's golden rose, which has made its annual reappearance as a matter of news for at least the tenth time? If the Pope intends to supply Mrs. Sherman and Miss Caldwell each with a large bouquet of golden roses the regular recurrence of the item is explainable; but if it is the same rose that turns up every year it is time for the paragraph to be withdrawn from circulation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The headlines in the Journal of last Tuesday said: "Judge Gresham's Opinion Affirmed," when you no doubt meant Justice Harlan's opinion. Ex-Senator Graham and a few other Gresham men were boasting to-day, claiming it as a feather in his [Gresham's] cap. Now, was it not Justice Harlan's instead of Judge Gresham's opinion? Please explain in your paper.
Noblesville, May 17. N. D. Levinson.

As a matter of technical fact, Judge Gresham refused the writ of habeas corpus applied for after the decision of Justice Harian, and upon the appeal from that refusal the case was be fore the Supreme Court. The opinion of Justice Gresham. But at the same time upheld the decisions of both Justice Harlan and Judge Woods, and overruled in every particular the opinion rendered by Judge Gresham in the Perkins case last year, when he ruled that the United States Court had no jurisdiction of the crime because the tally-sheet forgers did not change the figures of the vote for Congresman.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state in Friday's Journal who changed the Bible into verses and chapters, and when it

was done and oblige. THOBNTOWN, Ind., May 18. The division into chapters took place in the thirteenth century, some assigning it to Cardinal Hugo, and others to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The present division into verses was perfected by Robert Stephens, a learned and pious printer of Paris, who lived in the sixteenth century. He published several editions of the Bible in different languages, the first one with verses being in 1551.

POLITICAL POINTS.

CINCINNATI Commercial Gazette: The Republican party will not apologize in 1888 for 1884, and would deserve to die if it did. Or the four gentlemen who are mentioned as

candidates for Governor on the next Republican ticket in Wisconsin three are newspaper editors. THE Troy Times reports that there is a wellorganized Republican club in every town of 2,000 inhabitants or upwards, in the State of New York. THE Los Angeles Times says: "The Chicago

Tribune takes a poor way to advance the interests of Judge Gresham when it constantly attacks other aspirants." THE Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.) thinks

Carolina could be carried on the platform which the Georgia Democrats have given to the Boston Transcript: One great obstacle in the way of the Depew boom is the difficulty which people would have in learning to accent

it is doubtful whether Virginia and North

Mr. Depew's name on the first syllable, as he THE New York World is now the most eager second to the Chicago Tribune in the advocacy of Judge Gresham as the Republican candidate for President. The World devotes a page of

Tuesday's issue to the boom.

THE Nashville American (Dem.) has the candor and sagacity to remark that its party stands as much chance to lose Virginia as to carry Indiana. The American would like a compromise platform on the tariff, similar to that of 1684. NEW YORK Special to Courier-Journal: By the way, I heard here to-day that W. H. Barnum did not intend to retire from the head of the national committee until forced to. Of course he will be badly beaten at the first meeting of the new committee.

MR STEALEY'S New York Special: The New York Democrats appear to be in fine form and great shape, and it is not thought that they will lose their present condition before the election.

They talk confidently of being able to carry the
State for Cleveland by 30,000 majority. THE reunion of the members of the conven

tion at Worcester, July 20, 1854, which formed and gave name to the Republican party in Massachusetts, will be held in Boston the first or second week in July. Letters from old members may be addressed to Stephen M. Allen, the surviving presiding officer, at Boston. CHICAGO Herald: "The anti-corporation

sentiment of the West," is what is bothering the friends of Mr. Depew. And it is certainly worth taking into account. The president of the New York Central railroad would hardly be a popular condidate for President in States that have been known to enact such measures as the granger laws. CLEVELAND Leader: The Democratic papers

are making a great effort to secure the Republican presidential nomination for Mr. Blaine. and have set all sorts of wild rumors affoat. But they mistake the situation. Mr. Blaine has not withdrawn his declination, and the Republican party bas not withdrawn their acceptance of it. That explains the whole matter so far as Mr. Blaine is concerned.

New Haves Letter: Connecticut never has been a Blaine State. The conventions of 1876 1880 and 1884 demonstrated this. On anything like a test vote at any of these conventions the men who were booming Blaine would have found themselves in a decided minority. " " This year the prevailing sentiment of the State has not changed, but the men who consider Blaine's nomination the sure forerunner of defeat have apparently made up their minds to keep quiet and let things take their course. The party machinery is in the hands of the Blaine workers, some of them very reputable gentlemen, all of them apparently color-blind to the real situation

ABOUT PROPLE AND THINGS.

THE Sultan of Turkey gets \$7,500,000 per

A MEMORIAL of Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik is to be erected in Tewkesbury Abbey. Among those who will address the woman suffrage festival, at Boston, on May 30, are Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mr. Frederick Douglass.

A NEW YORK dispatch says Hon. Frank Hatton, of Iowa, has left New York for good. He found the journalistic atmosphere of Manhattan Island too rarefied for him.

THE throwing of rice at weddings is evidently a heathen custom, as in India and some other countries to this day rice is showered on the expectant youth when he goes to the house to get A COBRESPONDENT describes Mrs. Irene

Rucker Sheridan, wife of Lieutenant-general

Sheridan, as one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in Washington. She was born at old Port Union, in New Mexico, and at the capital is called a "Daughter of the Army." A STORY is told with respectable indorsement to the effect that an anxious mother called the

College, and asked anxiously if e her son would be well taken care of at college. Said Dr. Paton: "Madam, we guarantee satisfaction or

APROPOS of the excitement caused by his purchase of a new straw hat, Attorney-general Garland says, with some indignation, that the newspapers have erred in stating that he had worn his old one for four years. "As a matter of fact," says the economical Mr. Garland, "I have worn it for twelve years."

MILES STANDISH will soon have a granite nonument 100 feet high at Duxbury, Mass. A statue will surmount the shaft. The fact that the great Puritan captain has waited over two hundred years for this recognition calls attention again to the unseemly haste with which New York is rushing the Grant monument.

THE story runs that kissing was introduced into England by Rowens, the daughter of Hengist, the Saxon. At a banquet which was given by the British monarch in honor of his allies, the Princess, after pressing the brimming beaker to her lips, saluted the astonished and delighted Vortigern with a little kiss, after the manner of her own people.

DR. STANTON COLT, of New York, has been called to London to take charge of the South Place Religious Society, a post which Moncure D. Conway had filled for nearly a quarter of a century. The society was founded by W. J. Fox, about sixty five years ago, and Dr. Colt will be its third pastor. He will start for his new field of labor in a few weeks.

DURING a recent severe storm in Hillsboro. Ga., Drummer Albert Hillman was exhibiting samples in one of the stores there. Some one shouted "Cyclone!" and Mr. Hillman jumped through an open trap-door in the floor. He expected to land safely in the cellar, but instead found himself floundering about in a deep

cistern. He was almost dead when fished out. BISHOP W. C. DOANE, of Albany, puts forth the following list of authors whom everyone should read: Marie Hall, Sarah Doudney, Helen Pinkerton, Hesba Stretton, H. C. Garland, S. F. Keene, Egianton Thorne, Janet Eden, George Sargent, Agnes Giberne and Phæbe Presser. Nothing ails this list of best authors except that it is too short. It doubtless needs only the suggestion for the Bishop to supplement it with the names of Martha Shoebuckle, John Smith and Pegleg Hopkins.

EX-PRESIDENT McCosH, of Princeton College, still keeps his residence in that town and is as studious and hard working as ever. He said recently to a friend: "I always work ten hours a day, and that is the work of an average man. lu vacations I am never wholly idle, but generally do from two to five hours of solid work in writing or thinking. When engaged in writing a book I walk five miles each day, thinking much, of course, while waking. When I was a student the famous Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, delivered a lecture to us on Systematized Work-Rest and Exercise.' I never forgot his

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Ir you envy a rascal's success you are also a rascal in all save his boldness or shrewdness. -Nashville Christian Advocate.

It is our right and duty to exclude the criminals of Europe from the privileges of our society and citizenship. Europe must not be permitted to make our country the dumping ground of her penitentiaries; and it is our right and duty to insist that no extravagant notions of the meaning of liberty shall warrant any man or set of men in disloyalty to our institutions or defiance of our laws. —New York Press.

NORTHERN citizens are fully aware by this time that elections in every Southern State are conducted in precisely the same way. wherever it is found necessary in order to secure a Demo-eratic victory. If a free vote, honestly count-ed, suits the Democratic party, then the vote is free and the count is honest. If not, frauds are perpetrated, or free citizens are assassinated or massacred; the law is suspended, in the language of Governor McEnery, and Democratic majorities are secured at all hazards.-New York Tribune.

BISMARCK has earned the undving gratitude of Secretary Bayard for stepping in and settling the Morocco squabble. i Mr. Bayard's diplomacy is of such a high order that it could not grasp such a trifling affair as this dispute with Muley Hassan, and if he had been left to his own devices the imprisoned Moors under American protection might have languished in dugeons until the end of their days. As a diplomate Mr. Bayardis a dazzling success-when he has a man like Bismarck to help him.-Philadelphia

The Laboring Men and Colonel Matson. Indianapolis Labor Signal.

Matson, fortunately for the people, but, per-haps, unfortunately for himself has a record. His candidacy would permit of no deception as to the character of the man. Who is this Matsoul He is the Representative of the Fifth Indiana district in Congress, and has seen his majority cut down from 2,000 to less than 600. His present constituency, who, by the way include the mining districts, know him so well that he seeks no further honors at their hands, but vain would pass before the people of the State. One little incident of Matson's Congressional career is vividly recalled by the Signal. When the Thoebe Carlisle contest was pending he voted against the resolution to send it back to the committee to enable Thobe to furpish additional testimony. This request was indorsed by 3,000 laboring men from Thœbe's district who only asked that he be given a chance to prove his case. Then again, when the proposition was before Congress to compel the Central Pacific Railroad Company to divorce from the Western Union Telegraph monopoly and maintain a competing telegraph line as reand was not "paired." And still later, Matson voted to unseat White, of Allen county, where are 2,700 Knights of Labor who cast their ballots for him as against Lowry, and who stood by him throughout his contest. An examinaion of his record shows that Mateon has failed to vote half the time, and that in no case has be supported any measure looking to the interests of labor.

The Fraudulent Senator. Philadelphia Press.

The conclusion reached by the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the Turple contested election case is doubtless in accord with the precedents, but it is not on that account entirely satisfactory. An election to the Senate procured by fraud ought not to insure the beneficiary of the fraud a six years' term simply because his election was regular on its face and the fraud which elected him is not brought home to him. In New Jersey the Democrats by indisputable and demonstrated fraud secured a legislative majority of one on joint ballot and only failed to reap the full benefit of it because one or two Democrats refused to cooperate with the rest to make the fraud successful. In Indiana the Democratic majority in one branch of the Legislature arbitrarily threw out two members who were elected and seated two were not elected, and with the Legislature thus packed elected David Turpie to the seat which should by right have gone to Benjamin Harrison. Unscrupulous men will never hesitate to secure legislative majorities by any means in their power so long as they know that a too conservative Senate will never investigate it or oust the beneficiarye of the fraud if his election is regular on its face and no direct com-plicity in the fraud which elected him is successfully fixed upon him.

The Party Stood by Them, Philadelphia Press. The refusal of the United States Supreme

Court to interfere with the sentence of the Democratic tally-sheet forgers in Indianapolis will end that case so far as the courts are concerned, and the convicted felons must go to prison and serve out their time. The crime was committed by Democrate in aid of the Democratic party, and that party has done every-thing in its power to shield the culprits. It first tried to prevent any investigation and exposure of the crime. When this failed every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of the trial and an attempt was made to prove that it was a persecution of the Democrats and not a proce ention of criminals. And after the guilty men were convicted and sentenced prominent Demo-erats like Senator Voorbees and William H. English hastened to express sympathy for the prisoners and to further every appeal for a new trial. One device used to raise money for the prisoners was a dance the tickets for which every Democratic State and federal official was called upon to purchase. But notwithstanding all these efforts to aid them, the criminals must go to prison and leave the stigms of their crime to rest upon the Democratic party.

More Powerful than Phelps.

I heard a good story to-day about the Hon. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, who spent a few weeks in Europe last summer. Mr. Carr and a friend went to London, and, as all good Americans do, called upon Mr. Phelps to pay his respects. Mr. Phelps received the gentlemen with great courtesy, but anticipated any request for favors on their part by saying that it would be impossible for him to secure them tiekets to the parliament house as he had no influence in that direction and the regular allow-ance of tickets granted the American legation was promised many weeks ago. The Hon. Clark Carr drew himself up proudly and re-

marked: "Mr. Minister, we shall not trouble you with any favors whatever. We happen to be equipp ed with tickets of admission to Parliament, which have been procured for us by a friend who seems to be more potential in Eng-land than yourself." Mr. Phelps smiled bland-ly and replied: "I am very glad you have been so very fortunate but will you be good enough to give me the name of your potential friend?"
"Buffalo Bill," replied the ex-postmaster of Galesburg, promptly.

Stevenson for Second Place.

Chicago Mail. "There's no sort of doubt of General Stevenon's candidacy for the second place on the national ticket," said so intimate friend of Mr. Stevenson, a Democrat high in the councils of the party. "He was not at any time a candidate for Governor, and he was boomed by the Black interest solely to head him off for the vice-presi-dency. General Stevenson let it go just so far and then he put his foot down on it hard and

"Is there any friction of the Stevenson and Morrison interests?" "Not the least. Mr. Morrison and General Stevenson are pulling together and have been

"Which is the stronger, do you think, as matters now stand-Stevenson or Black!" "Why, just at this time Black undoubtedly is. because he has been working for second place, but on the home stretch General Stevenson will come to the front."

A Temperance Victory.

New York Mail and Express. The extent of the victory won in the interest of law, order and morality, may be judged from the announcement made yesterday by the four judges in Philadelphia, as to the licenses granted and refused in five wards. In an area where there were 1.024 licensed saloons in 1887 the judges have granted licenses to 182. The applications of 323 liquor-sellers were rejected. West Philadelphia had 340 saloons in 1887; now, after June 1 this number will be dimmished to 67. The rest have been swept away. In the I wenty-second ward, comprising Germantown, 108 saloons out of 142 in existence last year

there were 5,214 in 1887. Such are the first fruits of Republican temperance measures.

have been banished. In twenty-eight wards

thus far 1,109 licenses have been issued where

Matson's Pension Bill.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Probably Mr. Matson is not so much crank as demagogue. Hitherto he has passed for a tolerably level-headed man. But the recent nomination for the governorship of Indiana seems to have carried him off his feet. He is desirous of being elected; Indiana is a close and doubtful State, and more doubtful than ever now, on account of its being presidential year, and also on account of the Grav-McDonald quarrel in the Democratic camp; and so Mr. Mateon makes use of his opportunity, as chairman of the pensions committee, to curry favor with the Grand Army element in his State by the introduction of this preposterous and monstrous bill.

Morton and Voorhees.

Senator Voorhees will find it very difficult to rove that the record of the Indians Democrate during the late war was good, and, as he was a representative man among them, the presumption is strong that he was identified with many of their bad acts. The fight that Gov. Morton of Indiana waged with them was one of the pluckiest and most interesting features of the period. Next to Lincoln and Stanton, we are nclined to estimate Gov. Morton as the ablest civilian developed in the war of the rebellion. Our own Gov. Andrew was chivalrie and untiring, but he had everything to aid him, while Gov. Morton fought an inveterate opposition.

Matson's Little Scheme

Philadelphia North American. Of all unblushing attempts to catch the sol dier vote that of Congressman Matson etands alone in its effrontery. Mr. Matson is the Democratic caudidate for Governor of Indiana, and that explains his \$250,000,000 pension bill. No soldier is likely to be deceived by this measure, for not even Mr. Matson himself expects it to pass, and the veterans bave not forgotten that Mr. Matson is responsible for the death of the disability pension bill, the measure most desired for old soldiers. If the gentleman from Indiana expects this bill to elect him Governor his hopes are destined to be blasted.

The Allentown Public Building Case.

Cansas City Journal. When Grover Cleveland was nominated for President be was as unknown to the American people as to character as though he had been imported from the jungles of Africa by Barnum. And this incident simply comes as an illustra-tion of what the man-really is. The picture is not of our drawing-it is simply a reproduction of what his friends in the House make a boast of If a President can do this to punish an individual, what would be stop at to revenge himself upon a party, or a rival? It is the smallest act for a large man we have on record

You Take Your Choice.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The rumors about Mr. Blaine's health used to come favorable and unfavorable, day about, but now they are coming side by side. In tolay's news are two contradictory dispatches One save he is "more robust than ever:" the other that he "looks haggard." Now, this is a great advantage to the public. Formerly a reader had to pay for two papers to take his choice. Now he can take his choice in investing only in one issue. Anything almost is possible in these days of advancing journalism.

Allentown Was Too Small.

The President has just allowed a bill for a new blic building at Portemouth. O., aw. While Allentown, whose bill Mr Cleveland has vetoed, had a population of 18,000 in 1880. Portsmouth had but 11,000. The population of Allentown increased over 4,000 between 1870 and 1880, but that of Portsmouth in the same period was increased by less than 800. This incident alone establishes the insincerity of the President's treatment of Allentows.

Trouble in New York.

If the present situation should hold out till November there will be a great many Hill Democrate who will not vote for Cleveland and a great many Cleveland Democrats who will not vote for Hill should he be the candidate for Governor. The conservative Democrats who care more for their party than for either of these men do not disguise the anxiety which they feel.

Why They Want Him. Milwaukee Sentinel.

It will be good news to Wisconsin Democrats that Vilas is once more mentioned for the vicepresidential nomination. Not that they want him, but that his candidacy would mean the sending of much campaign money into Wisconsin for the riotous enjoyment of the boys.

Something to Consider. If a man earns \$3 a day, and saves the

rhole of it, 1,000 years must clapse before he accumulates a million, but at any previous time he would have more than if he had re-ceived \$10 a day and blown in every cent of it. Safe on That Point.

Minneapolis Tribune. Democratic sheets are terribly afraid that

Grover Cleveland's Buffalo record will be hung out where all can read it for campaign purposes. Why, bless your hearts, it is just a little too dirty to pandle. Grover is safe.

Both for Sullivan.

New Albany Tribune.

Boston Boy-Who're you for for President!
Indianapolis Boy-I'm fer Sullivan. He can cratch his way in. Who are you for! Boston Boy-I'm for Sullivan, too.

Madison Courier.

The epithets Voorhees applied to Senator Ingalls in the private letter to his friend Thompson betray the soreness and humiliation he feels. He is an awfully whipped man and he knows it. A Democratic View of It. It would be of a piece with "Cleveland's luch"

An Awfully Whipped Man.

for the Chicago convention to fall into the nor-mal craziness of a State convention of Missouri Republicans and nominate Blaine again.

Glad to Let Go. Chicago Mail.
The Union Veterans didn't wait for somebody to come along and help them let go the Beem bear. They just dropped the beast and ran for

Philadelphia Press.

Can it really be, as folks declare, that Robert Todd Lincoln is masquerading as Walter Q. Gresham! And if so, does Judge Gresham

Can't Disguise Himself.

Nebraska State Journal. No matter how an umpire tries to set as a Dr. Jekyll he is generally recognized as a Mr.